

Historical Significance Evaluation Methodology and Results

This section presents a rating system for the purpose of assigning numerical values which indicate the relative historic significance of a given building. The system is not a required element of a historic building survey. It is offered by the author of this report to provide a fuller understanding of the relative historic significance of the 189 buildings that were recorded in the previous section.

The ultimate measure of a building's historic significance is its relationship to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In the previous section this relationship was specified by entering a "NRHP status code" on the DPR 523A Form. Definitions for these codes are on page 39 of this report. The guidelines for determining eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places is presented below. The following outline is from the California Office of Historic Preservation's booklet "Instructions For Recording Historical Resources" (December 1993):

National Register Criteria and Considerations

Criteria for Evaluation

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and :

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- C. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- D. A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- G. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

It is the position of this report that the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection has since its "departmental" beginnings in 1919 made a "significant" and substantial "contribution to the broad patterns of our history." The Agency is also the embodiment of the collective concern of Californians to protect their natural resources. It follows then, that buildings associated to the CDF have an implicit historic significance. Most of the CDF buildings that were recorded for this report are over 50 years of age. Many of these buildings appear to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, some are arguably better candidates for inclusion on the NRHP than others. This rating system is intended to be a tool in identifying the better candidates. A few words of caution are in order about the use of this rating system. The publication *National Register Bulletin 24 "Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis For Preservation Planning"* states:

Systems that assign numerical scores to surveyed historic resources for the purpose of establishing preservation priority categories have been developed by many communities...

The premise... is that the relative architectural, historical, and archeological significance of resources can be evaluated on numerical scales, permitting the resources to be placed within distinct priority categories. While it is essential that the results of the survey be incorporated into an overall community preservation plan... numerical rating systems may not be the most effective way of determining priorities...

Numerical systems can also give a false sense of certainty in judgement about resources: in quantifying intangibles like significance, it is questionable whether the difference between one building scoring 79 and another scoring 80 is really meaningful.

It is difficult to assess the number of points which should be given for any one aspect of significance. Although a building of national significance may receive more points than one of local significance, the locally significant building may be more critical to the character of the community. It is equally difficult to balance historical significance against architectural significance and to determine how many points each should receive. Finally, it is difficult to evaluate diverse resources within one system...

Categorizing resources by total numerical score may lead to serious problems. ...the system can be used to encourage the sacrifice of *lower priority* resources in situations also involving resources from higher priority categories... [emphasis in the original]

Numerical evaluation systems generally do not provide for adjustment based on the discovery of additional resources, loss of similar resources, discovery of new data, or change in the condition of the evaluated resources...

The experience of the National Park Service suggests that the complexities inherent in historic resources evaluations and the number of other factors that must be considered in establishing preservation priorities do not lend themselves to simple numerical formulas. Case-by-case evaluation of resources may provide a more accurate assessment of the significance of resources and thus a more realistic basis for planning decisions.

With all these reservations, why offer a rating system at all? Because it can provide a means to compare the relative historical significance of like-kind buildings recorded within the same time frame. It also provides insight into what factors influenced the decision-making process of the evaluator charged with assigning historic significance for each building (including the NRHP status codes).

The system used herein is designed to rate architectural integrity, site integrity, association, rarity, and age. These factors are constant for the population as a whole at the time the evaluation was conducted. The rating system should be reapplied whenever new data such as changes in rarity, improvement in contextual understanding, and/or restoration occurs which necessitate updating the "scores".

This rating system is a revision of the evaluation methodology that was used in 1991 for ranking the historic significance of the CDF fire lookouts. The system centers on the previously quoted National Register guideline that the "quality of significance" is present in cultural resources "that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association." The rating process is divided into three areas: building, site, and context. "Building" entails the assessment of the building's physical appearance and verification of its *in situ* status. "Site" is an assessment of the contributing and noncontributing elements of the physical environment the building is located in. "Context" addresses the "theme" or events in history that the building is associated to. Context also addresses the rarity of the building as a specific type, and its age (or year of construction).

The scoring system accentuates age, association and rarity. Loss of historic integrity to the building and/or to the site counters the age, association and rarity scores. For clarification, historic integrity and structural integrity are two different concerns. Historic integrity addresses how much or how little the building has physically changed

in appearance and materials since its original construction. Structural integrity addresses the physical condition (soundness, safety, etc.) of the building. Structural integrity is more a function of facility management and changing building standards than an indicator of historic significance. Structural integrity is not rated, as this should be done by a qualified architect or engineer. Rarity is based on the building's conformity to a "standardized" working plan (design type) or similarity to other recorded buildings (building type).

The scoring system allows for 40 as the maximum possible point total. One weakness in this system is that it penalizes common design types by as much as 5 points. In regard to this, it is imperative that specific design or building type scores be adjusted each time a relocation (loss of site integrity) or demolition takes place to insure that a "common" design type does not fall into "extinction."

The scoring system provides an historic integrity and significance profile for each building. This profile or score can then be compared to the scores of buildings of the same design or building type category. The scores should not be used to compare buildings from different categories. Generally, buildings scoring 17 or more are considered potential candidates for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Buildings scoring 14 to 16 may become National Register candidates or may be eligible for inclusion in State or local registries. Buildings scoring under 14 should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis before approving significant undertakings such as relocation or demolition. The historic significance evaluation instructions follow on the next four pages.

A) BUILDING

1. Integrity-Design

Design is the composition of elements that make up the form, plan, space, structure and style of a building. Design is created from social/cultural values, technology, and aesthetic preferences. Integrity of Design is one of the most important elements in this rating system and therefore shall be assigned additional negative points for elements detracting from its original appearance.

Excellent (0)

Little or no modifications to the exterior of the building other than annual maintenance. Painting: color changes are okay. Doors: replaced with like kind, jambs unaltered or like original. Windows: glazing replacement is okay, framing and casements original or like original. Eaves: plain fascia and rain gutter additions are okay. Roofing: wood shingles replaced with asphalt composition shingles or corrugated metal panels is okay. Accurately restored buildings can be assigned this score.

Good (-2)

Cosmetic alterations that are compatible with existing design. Fenestration: doors, vents, windows replaced but casements original or like original. Siding: like kind replacements, eg. "v" rustic replaced by "v" rustic. Eaves: open eaves enclosed or boxed is okay. Room additions: smaller than original building that are in keeping with the original design, materials, etc. HVAC and solar systems: not overly intrusive. Exterior utility closets: okay if not overly intrusive.

Fair (-5)

Non-cosmetic (permanent) alterations to structure that are in keeping with the original appearance. Fenestration: minor additions and deletions. Siding: moderate cladding changes that are fairly consistent on each elevation and with original design. Room additions: equal or larger than original building that are in keeping with the original design, materials, etc.

Poor (-10)

Building extensively remodeled, reconstructed, or enlarged without regard to original design or materials. Buildings reduced to "studs and slab" and reconstructed without regard to original design and materials. Building enclosed by new additions.

2. Integrity-Location

Location is the union of the building to its physical environment. Buildings that have been relocated lose their original historic context. Integrity of Location is one of the most important elements in this rating system.

Excellent (0)

Building is *in situ*. Military surplus buildings are considered *in situ* if not moved since their reconstruction after World War Two.

Fair (-5)

Building moved within original compound or within general vicinity.

Poor (-10)

Building relocated to a new site and setting.

A) BUILDING (continued)

3. Integrity-Aesthetics

The "pride in workmanship" which is evidenced by proper assembly of building materials is important and contributes to a greater appreciation for the overall appearance of a building.

Excellent (0)

Attractively constructed stone, timber, brick or steel building that maintains its original workmanship, design, materials, etc.

Fair (-2)

Overall attractiveness of the building has been compromised by lower quality materials or average workmanship.

Poor (-4)

Building constructed of substandard materials or has poor workmanship.

4. Special Features

To be addressed are attractive but uncommon detailing. Some (but not all) of the things to look for include:

stone/adobe/brick materials
log/wood slab materials
brick/stone chimneys
ornamental wing walls
ornamented trim

redwood materials
basement
shingle siding
ornamented entry porch

None (0)
One (1)

Two (2)
Three or more (3)

B) SITE

5. Integrity of Setting

The physical environment surrounding a building will impact the overall historic character of the property. The relationship between the building and its setting should convey a sense of place and time and impart a union of purpose. Both on-site (i.e. within the compound area) and off-site impacts should be addressed. Ranger unit headquarters were generally located on the outskirts of small towns. Fire stations were usually located in rural areas.

Good (0)

Compound and surrounding area relatively unchanged.

Fair (-2)

Varied aged and styled building collection compromises overall integrity of site. Surrounding area evidences moderate land use changes and/or population density increase.

Poor (-4)

Significant compound alterations with historic building(s) being overshadowed by modern intrusions. Surrounding area converted to commercial or moderate to high density residential land use.

B) SITE (continued)

6. Integrity-Associated Building(s) and Equipment

The presence of historically intrinsic primary and secondary buildings, and related equipment is viewed as having a positive effect on the overall "integrity of a site".

Contributing (2)

Majority of associated buildings retain integrity and are contemporaneous (less than 10 years difference) with subject building's date of construction. Associated equipment that maintains original intended use is present (eg. fire protection boxes, fuel pumps, weather station enclosures, fire hose wash racks, water filling stands).

Neutral (0)

Associated equipment and buildings are not contemporaneous (more than 10 years of difference) but do not adversely impact the historic setting.

Non-contributing (-2)

Associated equipment and buildings are not contemporaneous and tend to overshadow or degrade character of historic building(s).

7. Aesthetics-Natural Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a historical property. This is a highly subjective element of the rating process and is given less weight.

Good (2)

Site has good scenic qualities and is located in a rural setting.

Fair (0)

Site has good scenic qualities and is located in semi-rural or small town setting.

Poor (-3)

Natural scenic qualities are degraded or replaced by suburban or urban development.

8. Special Features

To be addressed are attractive additions or variations to the compound. Some (but not all) of the things to look for include:

stone/adobe/brick fencing
stone/brick retaining walls
arboretums

wood picket fencing
extensive landscaping
water courses

<u>Features</u>	<u>Score</u>
None	0
One	1
Two	2
Three or more	3

C) CONTEXT

9. Association

The "theme" of forestry and wildland fire protection (or "conservation") is the "context" within which a building will be evaluated. The "context" of a building determines how it is associated with events, people, or patterns of this historic theme. A building's contemporaneous association is determined by identifying the history of the site to its intended use. Buildings associated with the California Department of Forestry are assigned 5 points. If a building is associated with any of the following categories it will receive a maximum of 5 additional points.

National (5)

An association exists between the building and events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of this Nation. Examples include New Deal programs such as the Emergency Conservation Works (ECW), Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and Work Projects Administration (WPA) programs. The adaptation of the World War Two military surplus buildings or buildings associated with the Aircraft Warning Service (AWS) also qualify.

State (5)

An association exists between the building and persons or events that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history within this State. Examples include buildings associated with important members of the CDF or State Board of Forestry, or that have been dedicated in memory of such persons due to an intimate site specific association; or buildings associated with specific events such as the development of the "honor camp" program, state forest system, or state nursery system.

Local (5)

An association exists between the building and persons or events that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history of the building's "local" area. Examples could include buildings constructed in cooperation with a local community, or erected to served the needs of a local community, or are associated with an individual important to the history of a local community.

None or Unknown (0)

No information discovered on additional national, state or local level associations.

10. Surviving Number (rarity)

The fewer existing examples of a particular building type or architectural design equate to a higher score. The surviving number is based upon the classifications presented on the next few pages. Buildings that have been extensively remodeled, losing their historic character and "generic" (non-specialized) outbuildings under 400 square feet are not given a rarity score.

<u>Surviving Number</u>	<u>Score</u>
1	5
2	4
3	3
4	2
5	1
6 or more	0

11. Date of Construction

The present project entailed only the recording of pre-1946 buildings. The majority of these buildings were erected from 1934 to 1942 as part of the Emergency Conservation Works programs (either through the Civilian Conservation Corps or the Works Progress Administration). Although the CDF was established in 1921 very few buildings have survived from the 1920s (and most of them are fire lookouts). The World War Two military surplus buildings were re-erected by CDF from 1945 to 1954.

1921-1932	(15)	1943-1945	(07)	1955-present	(00)
1933-1942	(10)	1946-1953	(03)		

CDF BUILDING RATING SHEET

Site Name: _____ Building: _____
Ranger Unit: _____ Evaluator: _____
County: _____ Date: _____
Quad: _____ Elevation: _____
Legal: _____
Ownership: _____ Builder: _____
Architect: _____ Plan No.: _____
Building type: _____ Infrastructure type: _____

	POINTS
1. Integrity/Building Design:	1_____
2. Integrity/Building Location:	2_____
3. Integrity/Building Aesthetics:	3_____
4. Special Features, Building:	4_____
5. Integrity of Setting:	5_____
6. Integrity/Associated Buildings/Equipment:	6_____
7. Aesthetics/Natural Setting:	7_____
8. Special Features, Site:	8_____
9. Association:	9_____
10. Surviving Number (rarity):	10_____
11. Date of Construction:	11_____
Total:	T_____

Comments:

The CDF administrative building collection has been classified by site use, building type, and architectural design in this report. The "site use" category is not utilized to determine rarity values in the historic significance rating system. It is simply a way to disclose patterns of occurrence for the historic buildings being recorded. The various site use "types" can be found alone or in conjunction with other site types. For example, most ranger unit headquarters sites are found in association with equipment maintenance facility sites, fire station sites, and residence sites. Residence and equipment maintenance sites are rarely found apart from some other site type. Where multiple uses (site types) occur at the same location, this report refers to the site by its most important or prioritized function, or by the appellation most commonly associated to the recorded buildings upon the site. For example fire stations, residences, equipment maintenance facilities, and ranger unit headquarters buildings that share the same compound are collectively labeled a "ranger unit headquarters site." Where a specialized office such as an emergency command center or forestry practices office is found isolated from one of the below site types then the "Other" category can be used (for this study this category was not needed).

A total of 73 locations in the CDF system contain recorded buildings. The number following each category shown below represents the number of Primary Record Forms (DPR 523A) generated for this particular site type. To avoid confusion, a notation in (parentheses) follows each number representing additional Primary Record Forms associated with this particular site type which are listed under one of the other site designations. This prevents "double listing" of the same geographical location or property holding in this listing. The conservation camps are treated as a separate entity and are not cross-referenced to the other site types.

1. Fire Lookout Station	(excluded from this report)	9. Youth Conservation Camp	0
2. Nursery	1	10. Adult Conservation Camp	3
3. Residence Site	1 (+21 at other sites)	11. Radio Communication	(not recorded)
4. Ranger Unit Headquarters	14	12. Training Center	0
5. Forest Fire Station	50 (+13 at RUH sites)	13. Air Attack Base	3
6. Equipment Maintenance Station	1 (+18 at other sites)	14. Helitack Base	(3 under AAB)
7. Regional Headquarters	0	15. Water Storage	(1 under FFS)
8. State Forest	(1 listed under residence site)	16. Other	0

The historic significance evaluation system does include scoring for rarity based on building type or architectural design type. "Building types" are based on original intended use of the building and on similarities of general proportional characteristics. Proportional characteristics include roofline, materials, and external perimeter dimensions ("footprint") of the ground or main floor of the original portion of the building. The architectural design type is determined by similarity or conformity to a known or deduced "standardized" working plan (drawing). Building types and design types can be arrayed into a "building use" classification system. The building use categories are:

1. Combination barracks (barracks and kitchen-messhall)	8. Residence (1-family)
2. Barracks (sleeping quarters, bath, and laundry)	9. Residence garage
3. Kitchen-messhall (can include cook's quarters)	10. Walk-in Cooler (refrigerator)
4. Office	11. Well pump house
5. Warehouse	12. Tank House
6. Truck garage and/or equipment shed	13. Barn
7. Fire station (combination barracks and truck garage)	14. Gas and oil house

There are several other "building use types" which have not been included in this list. Within each building use category is a specific building type or architectural design type. Since this is ostensibly a report on CCC era buildings, most of the "standardized" working plans were created by the USFS-CCC architectural team located in San Francisco. An index to the plans was compiled and printed in the Forest Service's publication *Contextual History Of Forest Service Administrative Buildings In The Pacific Southwest Region* by Dana Supernowicz. The working plans (or design drawings) are grouped by letter designations. The list is rather long and includes many architectural designs not utilized by the CDF. Therefore, only an extract and summary statement of some of the more pertinent

design categories are presented below.

Planning category	Brief description
"A" working plan series:	includes one and 1.5 story single family ranger's residences.
"B" working plan series:	includes small guard stations and single family assistant ranger's residences.
"D" working plan series:	includes 6 men barracks specifically for the State Division of Forestry, and 6-men, 8-men, and 12-men combination barracks and messhalls
"E" working plan series:	includes 1, 2, and multiple room ranger's offices, and "dispatcher's" offices.
"F" working plan series:	1 room office
"J" working plan series:	includes 1, 2, and 3 car garages with storeroom(s), and 2 truck fire station garages with storeroom(s).
"L" working plan series:	includes 5, 6, 8, 10 bay truck garages/equipment sheds with various number of vehicle stalls and storerooms (27' width).
"M" working plan series:	includes 5 and 8 bay steel truss warehouses and 8 or 9 bay wood truss warehouses (30' width).
"N" working plan series:	includes 5, 6, 8, 10 bay fire truck and equipment shed with storerooms (32' width).
"O" working plan series:	includes warehouses and 10, 11, 12 bay garages (48' width).
"Q" working plan series:	includes barns and stables.
"R" working plan series:	includes 1 and 2 pump canopy-unbalanced roof, 1 pump enclosed service station, 2 pump canopy and oil storage.
"W" working plan series:	includes well pump houses and miscellaneous building types).

The working plan index includes many references to drawings that could not be located in the U.S. Forest Service's Region 5 Office in San Francisco. This left many questions unanswered about the physical appearance of many of the buildings. Fortunately several of the drawings were located. A list of the drawings used for this report, along with a brief description of the drawing and its relation to the CDF system is presented on the next page.

Plan #	Building type	physical characteristics	relation to CDF (if any)
A-5	ranger's residence	1.5 story house	(like Stirling City residence)
A-14	ranger's residence	48.5 x 14.5 house with 14.5 x 14 wing	
A-16	ranger's residence	48.5 x 14.5 house with 17.5 x 14 wing	(similar to the Howard Forest residence)
B-1	guard station	32 x 30 3-room station with porch	
B-11	assistant ranger's res.	27 x 47 dwelling house w/ recessed porch	
D-10	8-men fire station	61 x 25 combination barracks	(six in the CDF system)
D-11	12-men fire station	62.5 x 38 (18' gable end)	(four in the CDF system)
D-12	12-men fire station	20 x 42 "mess house"	(similar to several CDF buildings)
E-2	ranger's office	25 x 41 5-room (bedroom, bath, porch)	(for CDF, Alma California)
E-10	ranger's office	14 x 37.5 + 6 x 23 rear bay	(like Stirling City)
F-101	1-room office	12 x 25 (14 x 23) (14 x 32) front porch	(similar to Whitmore/Mariposa)
J-1	garage	16 x 20	
J-2	1-car garage	21.5 x 20 storeroom-stall-storeroom	
J-3	1-car conversion to 2	27.5 x 31.5 (used at Palomar for USFS)	
J-10	1-car garage	34 x 20 tool room-stall-wood storage	
J-10R	1-car garage	34 x 20 tool room-stall-wood storage	
M-401	warehouse	30 x 80	
N-20	warehouse	32 x 64 four vehicle stalls	(similar to two in CDF system)
N-101	warehouse	32 x 64 six bays, 2 as vehicle stalls	
N-2201	warehouse	32 x 53.5 five bays, 2 as vehicle stalls	
N-2301	warehouse	32 x 89 eight bays, 3 as vehicle stalls	
N-2401	warehouse	32 x 85 eight bays, 3 as vehicle stalls	(like Stirling City)
N-26	water tank	22 x 22 x 30 (h)	
O-101	garage	48 x 106 eight vehicle stalls	
O-201	warehouse	48 x 106 ten bays, eight vehicle stalls	
O-301	garage	32 x 116 with eight vehicle stalls	
O-303	gable wing additions	to 48 x 106 garage/warehouse	

These working plans along with historic photographs, CDF property records, CDF personnel, and additional information from Dana Supernowicz were used to ascertain a building type or design type identity for each building under review. The results are presented on the next nine pages. The buildings are grouped by building use and subdivided by either architectural design type (working plan series) or building type (based primarily on the original footprint). The "footprint" column is a gross measurement of the perimeter of the original portion of the building. This measurement does not always indicated the total footprint for the entire ground floor of the building as it is today. "RS" in this list refers to the rating system points that have been awarded. "Const." is year of construction for the original portion of the building.

CCC era Combination Barracks, Barracks and Fire Stations

Site	Building	Footprint	Const.	RS
Possible "D" series (20' x 50')				
Garden Valley FFS	Combination Barracks	20' x 50'	1936	15
Badger FFS	Combination Barracks	20' x 50'	1935	15
Saratoga Summit FFS	Barracks	20' x 64	1938	16
San Marcos FFS	Combination Barracks	21' x 54'	1939	16
Possible "D" series (25' x 40')				
Stirling City	Combination Barracks	24' x 50	1938	12
Paradise FFS	Combination Barracks	25' x 40'	1934	08
Lyons Valley FFS	Combination Barracks	25' x 40'	1936	19
Whitmore FFS	Barracks-Residence	25' x 41'	1935	17
Dobbins FFS	Barracks	25' x 41'	1935	13
Groveland FFS	Combination Barracks	25' x 42'	1938	13
Alma FFS	Barracks	25' x 43'	1935	-2
Possible "D" series				
Garberville FFS	Barracks/Office	27' x 62'	1940	18
San Andreas RUH	Combination Barracks	25' x 68' + 14' x 27'	1936	11
"D-10" series (26' x 62')				
Cohasset FFS	Combination Barracks	D-10 (1,454 sf.)	1937	20
Hillcrest FFS	Combination Barracks	D-10 (2,060 sf.)	1936	14
Yreka RUH	Combination Barracks	D-10 (3,231 sf.)	1938	-2
Mount Danaher RUH	Kitchen/Messhall	D-10 (1,382 sf.)	1935	10
Campo FFS	Combination Barracks	D-10 (1,386 sf.)	1936	15
Valley Center FFS	Combination Barracks	D-10 (1,384 sf.)	1938	13
"D-10-A" (special for Jarbo Gap)				
Jarbo Gap FFS	Combination Barracks	D-10 (1,402 sf.)	1937	14
"D-11" series CDF variant ("U" floor plan)				
Napa FFS	Combination Barracks	65' x 39'	1941	14
Santa Rosa RUH	Combination Barracks	65' x 39' (+ revisions)	1941	05
Sutter Hill FFS	Combination Barracks	65' x 39' (+ revisions)	1941	06
Pacheco FFS	Combination Barracks	65' x 39'	1942	21
"D-11" adobe variant, State Division of Architect				
Carmel Hill FFS	Combination Barracks	64' x 53' (+ revisions)	1943	13
Special designs, State Division of Architect ("L" floor plan)				
Fortuna RUH	Combination Barracks	20' x 78' + 15' x 71'	1942	14
Blasingame FFS	Combination Barracks	23' x 70' + 22' x 25'	1940	21
Mariposa RUH	Combination Barracks	23' x 72' + 24' x 25'	1934	14
Special designs of adobe construction, State Division of Architect				
Milo FFS	Fire Station	32' x 48'	1941	23
Fountain Springs FFS	Fire Station	30' x 69'	1939	24
Hammond Springs FFS	Combination Barracks	30' x 56'	1940	25

CCC era Combination Barracks, Barracks and Fire Stations

Site	Building	Footprint	Const.	RS
Special designs of rock construction				
Cuyamaca FFS	Fire Station	47' x 22.5' + 18' x 22'	1934	28
West Riverside FFS	Fire Station	35' x 96'	1940	17
Special design of reinforced concrete				
San Antonio FFS	Fire Station	67' x 34'	1942	16

Post CCC era Barracks

Possible State Division of Architect "D" series variant (20' x 40')

Macdoel FFS	Barracks	20' x 40'	1943	12
Murphys FFS	Barracks	20' x 40'	1943	13
Sweetwater FFS	Barracks	20' x 40'	1943	09

Surplus Standardized Military Buildings

Howard Forest RUH	Combination Barracks	WW2 20' x 88'	1945	08
Baker FFS	Combination Barracks	WW2 20' x 65'	1948	10
Manton FFS	Combination Barracks	WW2 20' x 61'	1949	20
Esperanza FFS	Barracks	WW2 20' x 49'	1948	18
Esperanza FFS	Kitchen/Messhall	WW2 20' x 48'	1948	18
Sand Creek FFS	Fire Station	WW2 20' x 73'	1950	14
Sage FFS	Fire Station	WW2 20' x 80'	1953	12

CCC era Combination Kitchen-Messhall-Cook's Quarters

Fawn Lodge FFS	Kitchen/Messhall	20' x 39'	1935	17
Garberville FFS	Kitchen/Messhall	24' x 39'	1940	18
Red Bluff RUH	Kitchen/Messhall	25' x 41'	1934	02
Sonora FFS	Kitchen/Messhall	25' x 40'	1934	10
Saratoga Summit FFS	Kitchen/Messhall	25' x 44'	1938	21

Post CCC era Combination Kitchen-Messhall-Cook's Quarters

Murphys FFS	Kitchen/Messhall	18' x 27'	1943	10
Antelope FFS	Kitchen/Messhall	18' x 40'	1945	12
Macdoel FFS	Kitchen/Messhall	20' x 28'	1943	12
Sweetwater FFS	Kitchen/Messhall	28' x 33'	1943	19

Walk-in Coolers

Macdoel FFS	Walk-in Cooler-G&O House	8' x 10' 1938	02	
Red Bluff RUH	Walk-in Cooler	18' x 20'	1944	02
Mount Danaher RUH	Walk-in Cooler	12' x 27'	1940	10

Truck Garages-Equipment Sheds less than four vehicle stalls

Site	Building	Footprint	Const.	RS
Unknown planning series, CCC era				
Paradise FFS	2-Bay Truck Garage	20' x 20'	1934	10
San Marcos FFS	2-Bay Truck Garage/G&O	25' x 39'	1939	18
Groveland FFS	2-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	26' x 32'	1938	21
Badger FFS	2-Bay Truck Garage	26' x 33'	1938	20
Lyons Valley FFS	2-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	28' x 32'	1936	15
Smith Creek FFS	2-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	29' x 36'	1938	21
Stevens Creek FFS	2-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	32' x 36'	1935	03
Alma FFS	2-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	32' x 37'	1935	-2
Dobbins FFS	3-Bay Truck Garage	26' x 30'	1937	17
"J-13" series, CCC era				
Colfax FFS	2-Bay Truck Garage w/storage	20' x 49' + 6' x 25'	1936	21
Valley Center FFS	2-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	20' x 48' + 6' x 25'	1938	16
Special designs of adobe construction, State Division of Architect				
Hammond Springs FFS	3-Bay Truck Garage	26' x 50'	1938	21
Carmel Hill FFS	3-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	32' x 52'	1943	15
Post CCC era designs				
Dulzura FFS	2-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	30' x 30'	1945	00
Pine Lodge FFS	3-Bay Garage w/ storeroom	26' x 40'	1943	12
Sonora FFS	3-Bay Truck Garage	26' x 40'	1943	03

Truck Garages-Equipment Sheds four or more vehicle stalls

Site	Building	Footprint	Const.	RS
Unknown planning series				
Saratoga Summit FFS	4-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	26' x 51'	1938	10
Blasingame FFS	4-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	26' x 57'	1940	15
"L" series variants				
Fortuna RUH	5-Bay Truck Garage	26' x 61'	1943	08
Hillcrest FFS	5-Bay Truck Garage	27' x 59'	1936	22
Mount Danahe RUH	5-Bay Truck Garage	26' x 60'	1936	16
King City FFS	7-Bay Truck Garage	27' x 77'	1937	16
Howard Forest RUH	8-Bay Truck Garage	27' x 92'	1937	20
Mariposa RUH	8-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	27' x 100'	1940	18
"N" series variants				
San Andreas RUH	5-Bay Truck Garage	32' x 64'	1936	13
Yreka RUH	8-Bay Truck Garage w/storage	32' x 65' + 32' x 53	1938	03
Oroville RUH	6-Bay Garage/Office	32' x 77'	1940	01
Fortuna RUH	7-Bay Garage/Radio Shop	32' x 85'	1943	06
Santa Rosa RUH	6-Bay Garage with storage	32' x 85'	1942	14
Nevada City FFS	6-Bay Garage/Warehouse	32' x 85' + DS	1936	15
Felton RUH	8-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	32' x 86'	1935	11
Perris RUH	6-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	32' x 85'	1938	08
Oroville RUH	9-Bay Garage/Radio Shop	32' x 124'	1940	01
Post-war garages				
Rainbow ACC	8-Bay Truck Garage	WW2 Quonset Hut	1946	16
Smartville FFS	4-Bay w/ storage	27' x 53'	1948	06
Napa FFS	7-Bay Truck Garage &c	32' x 82'	1962	05

Warehouses

Site	Building	Footprint	Const.	RS
Unknown planning series				
Valley Center FFS	Warehouse #3	20' x 51'	1948	10
Valley Center FFS	Warehouse #1	20' x 55'	1938	07
Happy Camp FFS	Warehouse-Combo Barracks	20' x 62'	1934	10
Valley Center FFS	Warehouse #2	24' x 58'	1938	22
Possible "L" series variant				
Howard Forest RUH	Warehouse/4-Bay Garage	28' x 97'	1938	20
Possible "M" series variants				
San Andreas RUH	Warehouse	30' x 60'	1936	03
San Bernardino RUH	Warehouse	30' x 68'	1936	03
San Bernardino RUH	6-Bay w/ storeroom	30' x 81'	1935	03
San Luis Obispo RUH	8-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	30' x 90'	1939	01
San Bernardino RUH	Automotive Repair Shop	30' x 112'	1936	03
Possible "L" series variants				
Middletown FFS	Dozer Shed/Warehouse	32' x 71'	1950	11
Sutter Hill FFS	Warehouse	33' x 84'	1942	08
Stirling City	Warehouse	33' x 85'	1937	25
Davis Mobile Equipment Facility	Warehouse/Truck Garage	32' x 131'	1937	10
Gas and Oil Houses				
Howard Forest RUH	Diesel House	7' x 10'	1940	20
Alma FFS	Gas & Oil House	7' x 10'	1935	08
Saratoga Summit FFS	Gas & Oil House	8' x 10'	1938	10
Pine Lodge FFS	Gas & Oil House	10' x 14'	1943	01
Yreka RUH	Gas & Oil House	10' x 21'	1941	03
Hammond Springs FFS	Gas & Oil House	10' x 12'	1943	20
Carmel Hill FFS	Gas & Oil House	10' x 26'	1943	11
Valley Center FFS	Gas & Oil House	12' x 14'	1949	10
Mariposa RUH	Gas & Oil House	12' x 18'	1944	00
Napa FFS	Gas & Oil House	12' x 24'	1948	01
Dulzura FFS	Gas & Oil House	16' x 17.5'	1945	15
Dobbins FFS	Oil House-Well	7' x 12'	1935	12
San Andreas RUH	Oil House	16' x 18'	1940	16
Macdoel FFS	Walk-in Cooler-G&O House	8' x 10' 1938	02	
Hemet-Ryan AAB	Tool Shed	8' x 12'	1939	02

Offices

Site	Building	Footprint	Const.	RS
Pre-CCC era				
San Jacinto FFS	Office ("Old")	12' x 14'	c. 1922	19
CCC era offices				
"F" series variant				
Mount Zion RS	Office	12' x 25'	1934	29
"F-1" variants				
Whitmore FFS	Office	15' x 17'	1935	26
Mariposa RUH	Office-Barracks	15' x 17'	1940	17
Possible "E" variants				
Happy Camp FFS	Office-Kitchen	15' x 31'	1934	20
Nevada City FFS	Office-Residence	18' x 24'	1936	11
San Luis Obispo RUH	Office	18' x 33'	1939	03
Fawn Lodge FFS	Office	21' x 25'	1935	26
Mount Dana her RUH	Office	21' x 33'	1936	06
Yreka RUH	Office	21' x 33'	1938	08
"E-2" variants				
Saint Helena RUH	Office	24' x 32'	1939	05
King City FFS	Office	24' x 40' est.	1937	03
Alma FFS	Office-Kitchen/Messhall	25' x 41'	1935	03
"E-10"				
Stirling City	Office	15' x 40' + 6' x 23'	1937	26
Unknown planning series				
Howard Forest RUH	Office-Residence	25' x 58'	1939	11
Santa Rosa RUH	Office	26' x 40'	1938	05
San Andreas RUH	Office	"L" 41' x 43'	1940	03
World War Two military surplus quonset hut				
Ramona AAB	Office/Pilot's Lounge	20' x 53'	1948	-4

State Residences

Site	Building	Footprint	Const.	RS
Pre-CCC era				
Davis Nursery	State Residence	33' x 35'	1922	17
CCC era				
"A-2" series				
Mariposa RUH	Ranger's Residence	29' x 30' + 28' x 15'	1934	16
San Bernardino RUH	State Residence	29' x 30' + 35' x 15'	1936	16
San Bernardino RUH	State Residence	29' x 30' + 21' x 15'	1936	16
Possible "A" series variants				
Mount Zion RS	Ranger's Residence	29' x 49' - 7' x 20'	1934	29
Whitmore FFS	Ranger's Residence	31' x 32'	1935	22
Mariposa RUH	State Residence	28' x 44' est. rblt.	1934	05
Perris RUH	Assistant Ranger's Residence	20' x 38' + 15' x 19'	1938	-2
Valley Center FFS	State Residence	20' x 42'	1938	18
Hammond Springs FFS	Ranger's Residence	34' x 42' - 9' x 13'	1935	23
Middletown FFS	Ranger's Residence	13' x 34/41' + 14' x 25'	1939	24
San Andreas RUH	Ranger's Residence	13' x 34/40' + 14' x 25'	1939	21
Saint Helena RUH	Ranger's Residence	35' x 40' + 13' x 7'	1939	19
Mount Danaher RUH	State Residence	25' x 37'	1939	17
"A-5"				
Stirling City	Ranger's Residence	25' x 37' x 2	1937	30
Possible "A-12" or "A-14" variants				
Felton RUH	Ranger's Residence	19' x 55' + 11' x 34'	1935	10
Howard Forest RUH	Ranger's Residence	21' x 55' x 13' x 21'	1942	19
Santa Rosa RUH	Ranger's Residence	24' x 56'	1936	14
King City FFS	Ranger's Residence	25' x 34' (25' x 56')	1936	06
Special designs and/or unknown series				
Nevada City FFS	Office-State Residence	17' x 46' x 15' x 16'	1936	11
San Luis Obispo RUH	Ranger's Residence	28' x 36' (45' x 57' -)	1939	23
Davis Mobile Equip. Facility	Ranger's Residence	18' x 33' x 2	22/35/40	16
Fountain Springs FFS	Private Residence	29' x 40'	c. 1940	17
Dulzura FFS	Residence-Office	26.5' x 36'	1945	13
Perris RUH	Ranger's Residence	12' x 34' + 26' x 34' 14' x 26'	1939	19

Residence Garages

Site	Building	Footprint	Const.	RS
"J" series variants				
Howard Forest RUH	Residence Garage	19.5 x 24' + 6.5' x 21'	1940	24
Perris RUH	Ranger's Residence Garage	19' x 20'	1939	21
Mariposa RUH	Ranger's Residence Garage	20' x 20'	1934	22
Middletown FFS	Residence Garage	20' x 28'	1939	20
San Andreas RUH	Residence Garage	20' x 28'	1939	19
San Bernardino RUH	1-Bay Residence Garage/Shop	20' x 30'	1936	05
Santa Rosa RUH	Residence Garage	22' x 20'	1939	18
San Luis Obispo RUH	Residence Garage	22' x 28'	1939	20
Mount Zion RS	Residence Garage	25' x 27'	1934	27
"J-11" series				
Stirling City	Residence Garage	20' x 38'	1937	27

Well Pump Houses

Site	Building	Footprint	Const.	RS
Middletown FFS	Well Pump House	12.5' x 8.5'	1938	20
Macdoel FFS	Well Pump House	8' x 8'	1944	19
Red Bluff RUH	Well Pump House	8' x 8'	1943	-7
Groveland FFS	Well Pump House	10.5' x 6.5' + 5.5 x 6'	1938	22
Dulzura FFS	Well Pump House	8' x 8'	1945	00

Miscellaneous Buildings

Davis Nursery	Barn	41' x 52'	1940	15
Deadwood ACC	Hobby Shop	WW2? 20' x 40'	1966	00
Stirling City	Storage Shed	8' x 10'	1938	15
Stirling City	Storage Shed	8' x 10'	1938	12
Columbia AAB	Lookout Tower-Control Tower	20' H-B	1935	00
Hemet-Ryan AAB	Lookout Tower-Control Tower	30' K-B	1935	02
San Andreas RUH	Oil House	16' x 18'	1940	04
Fountain Springs FFS	Grub House	11' x 12'	1939	01
Fountain Springs FFS	Water Tank House	12' x 12'	c. 1940	14
Miramonte ACC	Paint Shed	8' x 10'	1937	13
San Luis Obispo RUH	Residence Electrical House	9' x 10'	1939	03
Hemet-Ryan AAB	Tool Shed	8' x 12'	1939	02

Whitmore FFS	Water Tank	16' diameter	1935	17
--------------	------------	--------------	------	----

The buildings have been arranged by the former six districts and subdivided by station site on the next ten pages. As in the above list "RS" refers to the historic significance rating score. The "NRHP" refers to the DPR 523A National Register of Historic Places status code. The Register of Historic Places status codes are defined on page 39 of this report.

Sacramento Administration

Station	Building	Footprint	Yr. Blt.	RS	NRHP
Davis Mobile Equip. Facility	Ranger's Residence	33' x 18' x 2	1935	16	4S7
Davis Mobile Equip. Facility	Warehouse/Truck Garage	32' x 131'	1937	10	6Z
Davis Nursery	State Residence	33' x 35'	1922	17	3S
Davis Nursery	Residence Garage	18' x 28'	1940	14	3D
Davis Nursery	Barn	41' x 52'	1940	15	4S2
Total Buildings = 5					

District 1

Station	Building	Footprint	Yr. Blt.	RS	NRHP
Fortuna RUH	Combination Barracks	"U" 65' x 32'	1942	14	4S7
Fortuna RUH	7-Bay Garage/Radio Shop	32' x 85'	1943	06	4S8
Fortuna RUH	5-Bay Truck Garage	26' x 61'	1943	08	4S8
Garberville FFS	Barracks/Office	30' x 52'	1940	18	4S7
Garberville FFS	Kitchen/Messhall	24' x 30'	1940	18	4S7
Howard Forest RUH	8-Bay Truck Garage	27' x 92'	1937	20	4S7
Howard Forest RUH	Warehouse/4-Bay Garage	28' x 97'	1938	20	3S
Howard Forest RUH	Office-Residence	26' x 58'	1939	11	4S1
Howard Forest RUH	Residence Garage	19.5 x 24' + 6.5' x 21'	1940	24	3D
Howard Forest RUH	Gas & Oil/Diesel House	7' x 10'	1940	20	4S7
Howard Forest RUH	Ranger's Residence	55' x 21' + 13' x 21'	1942	19	3S
Howard Forest RUH	Combination Barracks	WW2 21' x 88'	1945	08	6Z
Middletown FFS	Well Pump House	12.5' x 8.5'	1938	20	3D
Middletown FFS	Ranger's Residence	13' x 41/34' + 14' x 25'	1939	24	3S
Middletown FFS	Residence Garage	20' x 28'	1939	20	3D
Middletown FFS	Dozer Shed/Warehouse	32' x 71'	1950	11	4S1
Napa FFS	Combination Barracks	"U" 65' x 39'	1941	14	5N
Napa FFS	7-Bay Truck Garage &c	32' x 82'	1962	05	5N
Napa FFS	Gas & Oil House	12' x 24'	1948	01	5N
Saint Helena RUH	Office	24' x 32'	1939	05	6Z
Saint Helena RUH	Ranger's Residence	35' x 40' + 13' x 7'	1939	19	3S
Santa Rosa RUH	Ranger's Residence	24' x 56'	1936	14	4S7
Santa Rosa RUH	Office	26' x 40'	1938	05	6Z
Santa Rosa RUH	Residence Garage	22' x 20'	1939	18	4B
Santa Rosa RUH	Combination Barracks	"U" 65' x 39'	1941	05	6Z
Santa Rosa RUH	6-Bay Garage with storage	32' x 85'	1942	14	4S8
Total Buildings	= 26				

District 2

Station	Building	Footprint	Yr. Blt.	RS	NRHP
Baker FFS	Combination Barracks	WW2 20' x 65'	1948	10	6Z
Cohasset FFS	Combination Barracks	D-10 (1,454 sf.)	1937	20	3S
Deadwood ACC	Hobby Shop	WW2? 20' x 40'	1966	00	6Z
Fawn Lodge FFS	Office	21' x 25'	1935	26	3S
Fawn Lodge FFS	Kitchen/Messhall	20' x 39'	1935	17	5N
Happy Camp FFS	Warehouse-Combo Barracks	20' x 62'	1934	10	6Z
Happy Camp FFS	Office-Kitchen	15' x 31'	1934	20	4S7
Hillcrest FFS	Combination Barracks	D-10 (2,060 sf.)	1936	14	6Z
Hillcrest FFS	5-Bay Truck Garage	27' x 59'	1936	22	4S7
Jarbo Gap FFS	Combination Barracks	D-10 (1,402 sf.)	1937	14	4S8
Macdoel FFS	Barracks	20' x 40'	1943	12	4S7
Macdoel FFS	Kitchen/Messhall	20' x 28'	1943	12	4S7
Macdoel FFS	Well Pump House	8' x 8'	1944	19	4D7
Macdoel FFS	Walk-in Cooler-G&O House	gable end 8' x 10'	1938	02	6Z
Manton FFS	Combination Barracks	WW2 20' x 61'	1949	20	4S1
Oroville RUH	6-Bay Garage/Office	32' x 77'	1940	01	6Z
Oroville RUH	9-Bay Garage/Radio Shop	32' x 124'	1940	01	6Z
Paradise FFS	Combination Barracks	25' x 40'	1934	08	5N
Paradise FFS	2-Bay Truck Garage	20' x 20'	1934	10	6Z
Red Bluff RUH	Kitchen/Messhall	25' x 41'	1934	02	5N
Red Bluff RUH	Well Pump House	8' x 8'	1943	-7	6Z
Red Bluff RUH	Walk-in Cooler	18' x 20'	1944	02	5N
Stirling City	Office	15' x 40' + 6' x 23'	1937	26	3S
Stirling City	Ranger's Residence	25' x 37' x 2	1937	30	3S
Stirling City	Residence Garage	20' x 38'	1937	27	3D
Stirling City	Warehouse	33' x 85'	1937	25	3S
Stirling City	Combination Barracks	24' x 50	1938	12	4B
Stirling City	Storage Shed	8' x 10'	1938	15	4B
Stirling City	Storage Shed	8' x 10'	1938	12	4R
Whitmore FFS	Barracks-Residence	25' x 41'	1935	17	4S7

District 2

<u>Station</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Footprint</u>	<u>Yr. Blt.</u>	<u>RS</u>	<u>NRHP</u>
Whitmore FFS	Office	15' x 17'	1935	26	3S
Whitmore FFS	Ranger's Residence	31' x 32'	1935	22	4S7
Whitmore FFS	Water Tank	16' diameter	1935	17	5N
Yreka RUH	Combination Barracks	D-10 (3,231 sf.)	1938	-2	6Z
Yreka RUH	Office	21' x 33'	1938	08	4S1
Yreka RUH	8-Bay Truck Garage w/storage	32' x 65' + 32' x 53	1938	03	4S1
Yreka RUH	Gas & Oil House	10' x 21'	1941	03	6Z
Total Buildings	= 37				
Water Tank	= 1				

District 3

<u>Station</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Footprint</u>	<u>Yr. Blt.</u>	<u>RS</u>	<u>NRHP</u>
Colfax FFS	2-Bay Truck Garage w/storage	20' x 49' + 6' x 25'	1936	21	4S7
Columbia AAB	Lookout Tower-Control Tower	20' H-B	1935	00	5N
Dobbins FFS	Barracks	25' x 41'	1935	13	5N
Dobbins FFS	3-Bay Truck Garage	26' x 30'	1937	17	5N
Dobbins FFS	Oil House-Pump House	7' x 12'	1935	12	5N
Esperanza FFS	Barracks	WW2 20' x 49'	1948	15	4S1
Esperanza FFS	Kitchen/Messhall	WW2 20' x 48'	1948	15	4S1
Garden Valley FFS	Combination Barracks	20' x 50'	1936	15	6Z
Groveland FFS	Combination Barracks	25' x 42'	1938	13	4S7
Groveland FFS	2-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	26' x 32'	1938	21	4S7
Groveland FFS	Well Pump House	10.5' x 6.5' + 5.5 x 6'	1938	22	n/a
Mount Danaher RUH	Kitchen/Messhall	D-10 (1,382 sf.)	1935	10	5N
Mount Danaher RUH	Office	21' x 33'	1936	06	6Z
Mount Danaher RUH	5-Bay Truck Garage	26' x 60'	1936	16	3S
Mount Danaher RUH	State Residence	25' x 37'	1939	17	4S7
Mount Danaher RUH	Walk-in Cooler	12' x 27'	1940	10	5N
Mount Zion RS	Ranger's Residence	29' x 49' - 7' x 20'	1934	29	3S
Mount Zion RS	Office	12' x 25'	1934	29	3S
Mount Zion RS	Residence Garage	25' x 27'	1934	27	3D
Murphys FFS	Barracks	20' x 40'	1943	13	4S7
Murphys FFS	Kitchen/Messhall	18' x 27'	1943	10	4S7
Nevada City FFS	Office-Residence	18' x 24'	1936	11	4S1
Nevada City FFS	6-Bay Garage/Warehouse	32' x 85' + DS	1936	15	4S8
Pine Lodge FFS	Gas & Oil House	10' x 14'	1943	01	6Z
Pine Lodge FFS	3-Bay Garage w/ storeroom	26' x 40'	1943	12	4S8
San Andreas RUH	Combination Barracks	25' x 68' + 14' x 27'	1936	11	4S7
San Andreas RUH	5-Bay Truck Garage	31' x 64'	1936	13	4S7
San Andreas RUH	Warehouse	30' x 60'	1936	03	6Z
San Andreas RUH	Ranger's Residence	13' x 34/40' + 14' x 25'	1939	21	3S
San Andreas RUH	Residence Garage	20' x 28'	1939	19	3D

District 3

Station	Building	Footprint	Yr. Blt.	RS	NRHP
San Andreas RUH	Oil House	16' x 18'	1940	04	6Z
San Andreas RUH	Office	"L" 41' x 43'	1940	03	6Z
Smartville FFS	4-Bay w/ storage	27' x 53'	1948	06	6Z
Sonora FFS	Warehouse	31' x 64'	1934	03	6Z
Sonora FFS	Kitchen/Messhall	25' x 40'	1934	10	6Z
Sonora FFS	3-Bay Truck Garage	26' x 40'	1943	03	6Z
Sutter Hill FFS	Combination Barracks	"U" 65' x 39'	1941	06	6Z
Sutter Hill FFS	Warehouse	33' x 84'	1942	08	6Z
Total Buildings	= 38				

District 4

Station	Building	Footprint	Yr. Blt.	RS	NRHP
Badger FFS	Combination Barracks	20' x 50'	1935	15	4S7
Badger FFS	2-Bay Truck Garage	26' x 33'	1938	20	4S7
Blasingame FFS	Combination Barracks	23' x 70' + 22' x 25'	1940	21	4S7
Blasingame FFS	4-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	26' x 57'	1940	15	4S7
Fountain Springs FFS	Combination Barracks/Garage	30' x 69'	1939	24	3S
Fountain Springs FFS	Grub House	11' x 12'	1939	01	4S1
Fountain Springs FFS	Private Residence	29' x 40'	c. 1940	17	5N
Fountain Springs FFS	Water Tank House	12' x 12'	c. 1940	14	5N
Hammond Springs FFS	Ranger's Residence	34' x 42' - 9' x 13'	1935	23	3D
Hammond Springs FFS	3-Bay Truck Garage	26' x 50'	1938	21	3S
Hammond Springs FFS	Combination Barracks	30' x 56'	1940	25	3S
Hammond Springs FFS	Gas & Oil House	10' x 12'	1943	20	3D
Mariposa RUH	State Residence	28' x 44' est. rblt.	1934	05	6Z
Mariposa RUH	Ranger's Residence	29' x 30' + 28' x 15'	1934	16	3S
Mariposa RUH	Ranger's Residence Garage	20' x 20'	1934	22	3D
Mariposa RUH	Combination Barracks	23 x 72' + 24' x 25'	1934	14	4S7
Mariposa RUH	8-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	27' x 100'	1940	18	3S
Mariposa RUH	Office-Barracks	15' x 17'	1940	17	3S
Mariposa RUH	Gas & Oil House	12' x 18'	1944	00	6Z
Milo FFS	Combination Barracks/Garage	32' x 48'	1941	23	3S
Miramonte ACC	Paint Shed	8' x 10'	1937	13	6Z
Sand Creek FFS	Combination Barracks/Garage	WW2 20' x 73'	1950	14	4S8

Building total = 22

District 5

Station	Building	Footprint	Yr. Blt.	RS	NRHP
Alma FFS	Barracks	25' x 43'	1935	-2	5N
Alma FFS	Office-Kitchen/Messhall	25' x 41'	1935	03	5N
Alma FFS	3-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	32' x 37'	1935	-2	5N
Alma FFS	Gas & Oil House	7' x 10'	1935	08	5N
Antelope FFS	Kitchen/Messhall	18' x 40'	1945	12	4S7
Carmel Hill FFS	Combination Barracks	64' x 53'	1943	13	3S
Carmel Hill FFS	3-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	32' x 52'	1943	15	3S
Carmel Hill FFS	Gas & Oil House	10' x 26'	1943	11	3D
Felton RUH	Ranger's Residence	19' x 55' + 11' x 34'	1935	10	5N
Felton RUH	8-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	32' x 86'	1935	11	4S8
King City FFS	Ranger's Residence	25' x 34' (25' x 56')	1936	06	5N
King City FFS	7-Bay Truck Garage	27' x 77'	1937	16	3S
King City FFS	Office	24' x 40' est.	1937	03	6Z
Pacheco FFS	Combination Barracks	"U" 65' x 39'	1942	21	3S
San Luis Obispo RUH	8-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	30' x 90'	1939	01	6Z
San Luis Obispo RUH	Ranger's Residence	28' x 36' (45' x 57')	1939	23	3S
San Luis Obispo RUH	Residence Garage	22' x 28'	1939	20	3D
San Luis Obispo RUH	Residence Electrical House	9' x 10'	1939	03	3D
San Luis Obispo RUH	Office	18' x 33'	1939	03	6Z
Saratoga Summit FFS	Barracks	20' x 64'	1938	16	4S7
Saratoga Summit FFS	Kitchen/Messhall	25' x 44'	1938	21	4S7
Saratoga Summit FFS	4-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	26' x 51'	1938	10	4S7
Saratoga Summit FFS	Gas & Oil House	8' x 10'	1938	10	4B
Smith Creek FFS	2-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	29' x 36'	1938	21	3S
Stevens Creek FFS	2-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	32' x 36'	1935	03	5N
Sweetwater FFS	Barracks	20' x 40'	1943	09	5N
Sweetwater FFS	Kitchen/Messhall	28' x 33'	1943	19	n/a

Total buildings = 27

District 6

Station	Building	Footprint	Yr. Blt.	RS	NRHP
Campo FFS	Combination Barracks	D-10 (1,386 sf.)	1936	15	4S7
Cuyamaca FFS	Combination Barracks/Garage	47' x 22.5' + 18' x 22'	1934	28	3S
Dulzura FFS	Residence-Office	26.5' x 36'	1945	13	6Z
Dulzura FFS	2-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	30' x 30'	1945	00	6Z
Dulzura FFS	Gas & Oil House	16' x 17.5'	1945	15	6Z
Dulzura FFS	Well Pump House	8' x 8'	1945	00	6Z
Hemet-Ryan AAB	Lookout Tower-Control Tower	30' K-B	1935	02	5N
Hemet-Ryan AAB	Tool Shed	8' x 12'	1939	02	6Z
Lyons Valley FFS	Combination Barracks	25' x 40'	1936	19	4S7
Lyons Valley FFS	2-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	28' x 32'	1936	15	4S7
Perris RUH	Ranger's Residence (2nd floor)	12' x 34' + 26' x 34' 14' x 26'	1939	19	4S1
Perris RUH	Ranger's Residence Garage	19' x 20'	1939	21	4B
Perris RUH	6-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	32' x 85'	1938	08	4S8
Perris RUH	Assistant Ranger's Residence	20' x 38' + 15' x 19'	1938	-2	6Z
Rainbow ACC	8-Bay Truck Garage	WW2 25' x 96'	1946	16	5N
Ramona AAB	Office/Pilot's Lounge	WW2 20' x 53'	1948	-4	5N
Sage FFS	Combination Barracks/Garage	WW2 20' x 80'	1953	12	6Z
San Antonio FFS	Combination Barracks/Garage	67' x 34'	1942	16	4S7
San Bernardino RUH	6-Bay w/ storeroom	30' x 81'	1935	03	6Z
San Bernardino RUH	Warehouse	30' x 68'	1936	03	6Z
San Bernardino RUH	Automotive Repair Shop	30' x 112'	1936	03	6Z
San Bernardino RUH	1-Bay Residence Garage/Shop	20' x 30'	1936	05	4R
San Bernardino RUH	State Residence	29' x 30' + 35' x 15'	1936	16	3S
San Bernardino RUH	State Residence	29' x 30' + 21' x 15'	1936	16	3S
San Jacinto FFS	Office ("Old")	12' x 14'	c. 1922	19	3S
San Marcos FFS	Combination Barracks	21' x 54'	1939	16	4S7
San Marcos FFS	2-Bay Truck Garage/G&O	25' x 39'	1939	18	3S
Valley Center FFS	Combination Barracks	D-10 (1,384 sf.)	1938	13	4B
Valley Center FFS	2-Bay Truck Garage w/ storage	20' x 48' + 6' x 25'	1938	16	4B
Valley Center FFS	State Residence	20' x 42'	1938	18	4B

District 6

Station	Building	Footprint	Yr. Blt.	RS	NRHP
Valley Center FFS	Warehouse #1	20' x 55'	1938	07	6Z
Valley Center FFS	Warehouse #2	24' x 58'	1938	22	4B
Valley Center FFS	Warehouse #3	20' x 51'	1948	10	4B
Valley Center FFS	Gas & Oil House	12' x 14'	1949	10	4B
West Riverside FFS	Combination Barracks/Garage	35' x 96'	1940	17	3S
Total buildings = 35					

Sacramento Administration =	5
District 1 building total =	26
District 2 building total =	36
District 3 building total =	38
District 4 building total =	22
District 5 building total =	27
District 6 building total =	35
Total number of recorded buildings =	189
Minus non-CDF =	-2
Total number of CDF owned buildings =	187
[water tank] =	[1]

The rating sheets for the 189 buildings and one water tank follow in the next section. As with the DPR 523 Forms, these have been arranged by the original six districts.